THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 15.

Rumors are plentiful to-day of Confederate success in Maryland.

Private advices from Petersburg state that the Yankees peremptorily refuse to exchange papers.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day, with Capt. Baylor, of Va., Capt. Coker, of S. C., and several ladies. No late papers received by this arrival.

From Trans-Mississippi.

RICHMOND, July 15.

The following was received here to-day: "We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday on their march from Pontotoc and Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one and lasted three hours."

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 14

Two brigades of Yankee cavalry have crossed the Chattahoochee.

Moore's brigade, nine miles from Newman, last night were met by Armstrong's brigade of cavalry and driven back. The bridges was burned.

No change of affairs at the front.

The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 15.

Gov. Brown having official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuits of their ordinary avocations, express the determination not to obey the recent order to report at Atlanta for the defence of their homes and the State, has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such persons and send them under guard to Atlanta, and that if force is used against lawful authority sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He admonishes men detailed by Confederate authorities for agricultural purposes, as their crops are now laid by, the provision supply will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

Nothing new in front.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, July 15.

The Washington *Star* of the afternoon of the 12th says, that along the entire line this morning, the rebels present a much bolder front than yesterday. At Fort Stevens, near 7th street road, the rebel line was pressed back half a mile. The skirmishers at 11 o'clock were in close proximity.

Prisoners taken say the force in the vicinity of Forts Stevens and DeRussey numbered forty thousand. The railroad between here and Baltimore is effectually broken up by the rebels.

Still Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 15.

The *Chronicle* of the 13th has dispatches from Baltimore of the 12th, which say that all is quiet and the city strongly defended. All business places except drinking houses, are open. The Gilmers, Hoffman's and other prominent secessionists have been arrested. Gunpowder bridge is not badly damaged and will be repaired in a few days. No rebels are believed to be within twenty miles of Baltimore. Gen. Tyler is either certainly killed or captured.

The *Clipper* of Tuesday evening says, that already we have it certain that the troops levied for the emergeney by Gen. Couch are gathering in front of the rabels and that every day the rebel host lingers in the State the greater their probable peril.

In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day yesterday, and the *Chronicle's* reporter from the front says the rebels were being reinforced by the arrival of troops. He says that cavalrymen and infantrymen came in from the north side of the 7th street road. Nearly all of them passed to the right or east side of the road, and other troops from the west side passed over to the east of the road.

The reporter says he left the front with the convictien thet the rebel hosts are thundering at the gates of the national capital have accepted the issue as the last resort, and came with the determination to succeed in thair undertaking and will not turn back without a thorough and lasting defeat.

The *Chronicle* says there was irregular skirmishing all day, and it is believed the rebels are retreating to Harper's Ferry.

Lincoln and wife and several members of Congress rode to the front to watch the fight on Tuesday evening.

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a junction at Frederick, Md., though the rebels still hold the passes in South Mountain.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore were cut after 12 o'clock Tuesday.

The Laurel and Paint Branch bridge on the Washington and Baltimore railroad were burnt by the rebels on Tuesday, and the railroad cut in five different places.

The *Chronicle* says it will take some time to repair the railroad. Sumner, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with Gen. Frankton, but was not recognised and escaped. The *Chronicle* says the cracks of rebel rifles is heard in the very environs of Washington.

A letter fram Nashville dated July 7th, says the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly ensue in the vicinity of that city, and adds that should Johnston stand, Sherman will probably cease flanking and offer battle.

Owing to the interruption in telegraphic communication, the *Chronicle* has no dispatches from North of Baltimore.

Gens. Ed. Johnston, G. H. Stuart, Frank Gardner. J. J. Archer and Jeff Thompson, have been placed under the rebel fire in the forts near Charleston.

The Florida has captured five more vessels.

PETERSBURG, July 14.

The *Chronicle* of the 11th contains full accounts of the rebel invasion.

Gov. Bradford's country residence, 6 miles from Baltimore, on the Charles street Avenue, and several other houses were burned, by Harry Gilmore, on the 11th. Bradford's library and private papers were all consumed. This caused, dispatches say, intense feeling of resentment

The Gunpowder bridge, on the Philadelphia railroad, was burned at noon on the 11th, also nine cars and the mails; also Bush river and Stemmer's run bridges.

Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraphic and railroad communication, except to Washington, and apprehensions is, that that will soon be interrupted.

Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters. The force engaged in the fight at Monocacy consisted of the 6th corps.

Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley Johnston, in retaliation for burning Gov. Letcher's house. The home of Cochrane, naval agent, was also burned.

The secessionists in Baltimore are confident, and say Washington will be shelled if not captured.

The banks and insurance companies have all deposited their funds on board the steamer Charland in order to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Arrangements have been made to remove the archives from Annapolis.

Two morning trains from Philadelphia were overhauled at Magnolia, in two miles of Baltimore, and Maj. Gen. Franklin captured. One of the trains is reported recaptured.

Hunter's forces occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown on the 11th, but the rebels hold the South Mountain Passes.

Dispatches say the whole force operating around Baltimore City is not over 1000 cavalry under Harly Gilmore, and yet the *American* says they have the city surrounded.

It is reported that Grant has sent word if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places and repulse the rebels, he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily.

Telegraphic communication was reestablished with Philadelphia on Monday night.

Dispatches from Baltimore say the rebels are in three miles of the city. The rebel forces were in line of battle near the first Toll gate, out on the 7th street road, 3 miles from Washington, on Sunday afternoon. There was fighting on the Tawney Town road from 3 o'clock until 9 o'clock, during which the Federals were driven back five miles. The rebels were still following and were within two miles of the entrance to the city. Lincoln and Staunton rode to the front on Monday evening about 2 o'clock There was severe skirmishing that evening.

Some 8 or 10 houses were destroyed near the rebel line of battle so as to prevent their being held as a defence by the rebels. The rebels were in large force on Blair's farm, Silver spring.

The *Chronicle* authoritatively says, that within sight of the capitol armed hosts are thundering defiance to the constituted authorities of the nation.

The *Chronicle* also says that Washington is the best fortified city in America, and seems hopeful.

Parties in Washington were arrested for manufactoring secession flags.

Dispatches from Grant's headquarters of the 10th say that the raid in Maryland is looked upon here as a mere farce. We know that very few of Lee's troops left here. About daylight on the 11th the Florida captured and burned a bark in tow of a steam tug just outside of Cape Henry. Three gun boats were sent from Baltimore in pursuit of her.

THE ALABAMA—CAPT. SEMMES' REPORT.

MR. MASON TO THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—I send herewith a copy of the official report of Capt. Semmes of his late engagement with the United States Ship Kearsage, which you may perhaps think worthy a place in your columns.

I avail myself of the occasion to note one or two inaccuracies in the letter of your correspondent, dated at Southampton on Monday, and published in the *Times* of Tuesday. The crew of the Alabama is there stated at one hundred and fifty men; she had in fact, but one hundred and twenty, all told.

Again, as to her armament; that of the Kearsage may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The Alabama had one seven-inch Blakely rifled gun, one eight-inch smooth bore pivot gun, and six thirty-two pounders, smooth bore, in broadside. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

No. 24, Upper Seymour Street, June 22, 1864.

CAPT. SEMMES TO MR. MASON.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21, 1864.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbor of Cherbourg between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th of June, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer Kearsage, which had been lying off on the port for several days previously. After clearing the harbor we descried the enemy, with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three-quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy he suddenly wheeled, and bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides.

The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to half a mile. When we got within good shell range we opened upon him with shell. Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker gaff was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately placed by another at the mizzen masthead. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell on our hull, knocking down, killing and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this onward alternated with shot and shell.

After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes, our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large appertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were savilable. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extingnished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and dispatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

We now turned all our exertions towards saving the wounded and such of the boys of the ship who were unable to swim. These were dispatched in my quarter-boats, the only boats remaining to me—the waist boats having been torn to pieces.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however, the steam yacht Deerhound, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others, all told.

About this time the Kearsage sent one, and then, tardily another.

Accompanying you will find lists of the killed and wounded, and of those who were picked up by the Deerhound; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy and by a couple of French pilot boats, which were also fortunately near the scene of action.

At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went along side the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron coated; this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed he was badly crippled.

My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, and though they have lost their ship they have not lost honor.

Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my first lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magazine and shell-rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded.

The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was also iron-clad.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty, to wit: Nine killed and twenty-one wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. SEMMES,
Captain.

BROWNLOW IN NEW YORK

SPEECH OF "OLD SMUT THE PARSON."

Delivered in New York city, at a meeting for the Relief of sick and wounded soldiers:

Parson Brownlow who was the last speaker, said that he was recovering from illness, and had no desire to deliver an address. On my return to Knoxville some six months ago I found the jail in which the rebels were kind enough to lodge me for three months, filled to overflowing with another class of beings.

Among them I found a portion of the leading, active, villainous rebels, who were concerned in my incarceration, guarded by Union soldiers.—They were to be sent across the mountains to Camp Chase, and curiosity induced me to see how they would look going through the operation I had gone through. I looked on with a sort of malignant pleasure, my mind occupied with only one reflection, "Every dog has his day." (Laughter).

Standing on the corner of Jay and Cumberland streets, less than five weeks ago, in Knoxville, while an artillery regiment of colored *gentlemen* came in that town, a prominent rebel, a gentleman personally friendly to me, tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Brownlow, I know you are a Southern man. How does that thing look in your eyes?"

"Sir," said I, "a little more than two years ago when I lay through the cold winter in this jail which towers above our heads, denied the blessings of fire, bed clothes or any comforts, frequently marched in and out by blacks in rebel uniform with muskets, taking the place of their young masters who were smoking cigars and drinking liquor at the hotel of Knoxville.

As I marched to prison the guards would say, "step a little quicker you d—d old Lincolnite, or I will put this bayonet into you." "Sir," said I, that looked very bad to me, this looks a good deal better." "But," he continued, "in all sober earnestness, Brownlow, are you in favor of arming negroes to fight white men?"

"Yes sir—*ee*."

And if I had the power, Sir, I would arm and uniform in the Federal habiliments, every wolf, and panther and catamount, and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina; every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium.

This war, I say to you, must be prosecuted with a vim and a vengeance, until the rebellion is put down, if it exterminates from the face of God Almighty's green earth every man, woman, and child south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Cheers.] Those who have preceded me have spoken of the ladies of the South.

I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the influence of, and the indomitable courage of the ladies of the Southern Confederacy. The most wealthy, the best educated, the most refined among them have planted themselves in their doors and piazzas and have run their husbands, sons, nephews, uncles, and brothers out in the army.

"Go, volunteer and fight, or I will disown you forever," and when the Yankees met them and they fell, the Southern women complacently folded their arms, thanked God that they died in a good and glorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South.

But when the Yankees had stolen one of their negroes they would howl as if the devil from hell was after them. The only way to reach the tender sensibilities of a Southern woman is to get after her negroes. Kill her husband, and she thanks God that he died in a good cause; but steal one of her negroes, she will howl and whine as if the devil himself were after her.

In the New Testament an occasion similar to this is spoken of, only it was a feast. Ladies and gentlemen were invited to attend. Various were the excuses sent: one had bought a farm; another says, I bought a yoke of oxen; I must prove my steers. A fourth says, I ought to go, but it is utterly impossible—I have married a wife—I cannot go.

So you see, according to the Scriptures, one woman can pull ten steers. I am glad to find the women pulling in this glorious cause. Pull on, and prosecute the war. Let us carry it on. We will get through it after a while. We have been fooling with the matter at the North. The South is terribly in earnest, and always has been.

You have not felt the effects of the war in the loyal States but you are going to now. I know that little man Grant—he is the right man in the right place. I am willing to see Richmond captured by him; but, if I had my way, I should choose that Richmond and Charleston should be taken alone by negro troops, commanded by Butler the Beast.

Sherman has got the finest army in the world—not less than 150,000 all told. He is gradually advancing into the heart of the Southern States. He will take that country. Grant will take Richmond. And we will crowd them into the Gulf of Mexico and drown the entire race as the devil did the hogs in the Sea of Galilee.

When we come out of the war will come out with 500,000 or 600,000 of the best soldiers, who have got their hand in and would as soon have their hand in a little longer or not. Then I am in favor of giving Old England a turn. [Cheers.]

We can whip the Southern Confederacy; we can take in France and England, the whole civilized world, and I want to carry it on until we whip out all God's creation.

DGE."

THE REFUGEE'S NIECE," founded on incidents of War in North Carolina.

THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER;" an exciting Tale Real Life.

"JENNIE ASTON;" a Romance.

"TRIED FOR MURDER;" a Thrilling Romance.

"KRETTEL;" an exciting Story from the German.

"ALARO VENZILATA: or FLORETTA'S RING;" an lian Tale of Love and War.

"BLUE AND SCARLETT;" being Incidents and Anecdos of the War, etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

NON INTERVENTION;"
"THE REFUGEES HOME;"
"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

CURIOSITY CURED.

An old farmer, who had two handsome daughters, would not permit them to keep the company of young men. After the old man had retired to rest, the girls would hang a sheet out of the window, and each beau with the assistance of his lady, who tugged lustily above, would thus gain an entrance. It so happened that one evening the girls hung out the sheet too early, and the old gentleman spying the article he caught hold and endeavored to pull it down. The girls supposing it to be one of their fellows, began hoisting, and did not discover the mistake until the old man's head was even with the window sill, when one of them exclaimed: "Oh Lord, it's dad!" and letting the sheet go, down came the old gentleman to the ground, dislocating his shoulder. Withdrawing all opposition to their keeping company, he was soon a father-in-law.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.

C. F. LOWE.

71—tf

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, as a candidate to represent Johnston county in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. 71—tepd.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 20—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry.

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,

W. T. FAIRCLOTH.

July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.

July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

May 16. 6—w3m. WM. A. DUKE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro' Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Proffit,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
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43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Farbanil,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65		Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Geo N Folk,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O'Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph H Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 10th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, —— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, —— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 28th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion	Reserve Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Creger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissahry General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. D Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 16, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Oxford,	Thursday, 21st July.
Gold Hill, Rowan county,	Monday, 25th "
Albemarle,	Tuesday, 26th "
Troy,	Wednesday, 27th "
Rockingham,	Friday, 29th "
Lumberton,	Saturday, 30th "

Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

☞ The *Standard* is anxious that the editor of this paper be sent "back to Buncombe." Wherefore, Mr. Holden? Sometime ago you and your man Friday professed to think that the "*Con sucr-va-tive*" was rendering you very valuable service—that a few more such licks as we were plying you with would insure your election beyond a doubt. But a change has come over your spirit, and now you would have us sent back to Buncombe.

The skin of the rhinocerous has been penetrated at last—the raw of the pachyderm has been touched, and the application of the caustic to the *proud* flesh makes the monster wince. But we have only commenced our cauterizing operations. You have simply a foretaste of what is in store for you. So you had best nerve yourself up for the worst. We have also a pickerod in soak for "Friday." When this rod is applied, you may feel it not less severely than "Friday" himself, for it is said a puncture of one of the Siamese twins is felt with equal sensibility by the other. Whether this is sympathetic, or proceeds from community of the nervous system, we will not enquire.

But, Mr. Holden, we do not expect to return to Buncombe, or to leave this city, until you are defeated for Governor, and that badly. We intend to remain right here and you may say "down," "down"—but we will not "down," at your bidding. We intend to be a thorn in your side (if not a fly in your ointment,) and a ghost in your troubled dreams.

You cannot say you have given us no cause for our determined opposition to you. The past is not forgotten. Our memory of injuries at your hands is not dead. It is true that in your various mutations and changes, you occupied seemingly for a brief period a position similar to our own. But you were evidently insincere and only waiting for an opportunity to play the part of Joab, which you did in a very short time. We remember right well, Mr. Holden, and so do you, that soon after we commenced the publication of the Asheville *Spectator* you, in co-operation with other secessionists in the State tried to crush us by inventing and giving currency to an infamous falsehood, that, during a short residence in the North-West, we had turned freesoiler, advocated freesoil principles and voted for freesoil men. We *proved* our innocence of these charges, and showed that, so far from having been tinctured with freesoilism, we published the only outspoken Southern paper in the North-West. We supported Mr. Fillmore's administration, and denounced Seward, his abolition rival. We hoisted the name of William A. Graham in our paper as our first choice for Vice President in 1852. We subsequently went to the Baltimore Convention as a delagate, and voted every time for the nomination of Fillmore for President, as we did for Mr. Graham for Vice President. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Holden, you labored in your paper to crush us and injure us, personally as well as politically, by endeavoring to show that we had proved untrue to the land of our nativity. The *Standard* was an influential journal—the subscription was large—and you had, in a great measure, the confidence of the people. You availed yourself of your influence and power to endeavor to crush a young man, who was honestly endeavoring to rise in the world. You gave us no helping hand—you had for us no word of kindness or encouragement—but calumny, abuse, denunciation were heaped upon our devoted head in a style and with an unction peculiarly your own.

Since we have come to this city—and we confess we did so without asking your leave—you have commenced your old trade of falsehood, abuse, and denunciation. You say our paper is "subsidized"—that our opinions are "bought"—that we have a "master"—and insinuate that we are a "shade officer" and are "stalfed" like an ox. You have not called us an "abolitionist," for the plain reason, that, if there are anti slavery men in the State, you expect them to vote for you for Governor.

Our purpose, when we assumed the editorial management of the *Conservative*, was to defend the dignity of the press by the exercise of as much forbearance as possible. Personalities and abuse are exceedingly distasteful to us, and the free indulgence of them we regard a reproach to journalism. If we have transgressed in this respect, the fact is due to the assaults that have been made upon us, and the impossibility of dealing with our adversaries in a different manner, and do justice to the subject.

The reason why Mr. Holden wants us gone, is because we are for standing by and preserving the integrity of the Conservative party. We are in the way of his accomplishing his fell purpose. "Rule or ruin" has long been his motto. When he found he could not *rule* the old Democratic party, he determined to *ruin* it. Owing to the manly, independent, honest course pursued by Gov. Vance, who disregarded alike his blandishments and his threats, concluding he could not *rule* Gov. Vance, and the Conservative party, (Holden) he has fully resolved upon *ruining* both. We are determined to prevent this, Mr. Holden. We repeat, we do not expect to return to Buncombe, until you are beaten, and that badly. "Mark the prediction."

Holden's Witnesses.

To give our readers and the public an idea of the character of some of those who are in the habit of bolstering up and fortifying the false statements that appear in the *Progress* and *Standard*, we give below the affidavit of H. R. Kearbey as to the character and credibility of Egbert Hinson, who it seems is one of Holden's witnesses to prove what Gov. Vance said in his speeches to the army:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SURRY COUNTY.

On this, 11th day of July, 1864, personally appeared before me, M. Y. Folger, Justice of the peace for said county, H. R. Kearby, a man of veracity, and made oath that he is well acquainted with Egbert Houser, (whom W. W. Holden brings forward as a witness in the Raleigh *Standard*, to prove that Gov. Vance made certain remarks in a speech or speeches made to the army in Virginia,) and that the said Egbert Houser is utterly destitute of all moral charter, and not worthy of belief, and further that he has been a deserter from the army for many months, accompanied by deserters, several of whom have been arrested and shot for desertion.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of July, 1864.

H. R. KEARBEY.

M. Y. FOLGER, J. P.

☞ *Keep it before the people*, that the *Progress* Mr. Holden's organ and mouthpiece, says:

"BETTER LET EACH STATE SET UP, TEMPORARILY, FOR ITSELF, THAN CONTINUE THE WAR."

Let it be remembered, that this means *secession* from the Confederacy *at once* for existing causes—and that our troops should be withdrawn from Virginia and Maryland *at once*, even though, by remaining an hour longer Washington, might fall, and Grant be compelled to raise the siege of Richmond. The language we have quoted means, this or it means nothing.

The Forage Question.

Keep it before the People, that W. W. Holden, the *Secession* candidate for Governor, *draws forage*, from the State, in the shape of *molasses*, with which to feed his printing press. He uses this very molasses thus drawn from the Commissariat to *print his paper*, that charges Gov. Vance with corruption on the forage question.

☞ We had the pleasure on yesterday of taking by the hand our venerable friend, the Editor of the Hillsboro' *Recorder*. The *Recorder* is in its forty-sixth year, and Mr. Heartt is an octogenarian. He is doubtless the oldest Editor in the Confederacy. In politics the *Recorder* has ever been conservative. Two years ago it cordially supported Gov. Vance, and now advocates his re-election with equal cordiality. May our friend live to see the independence of the South fully established, and may he long survive to enjoy, under the auspices of the new *regime*, those priceless blessings of a free government for which we are now contending.

[redacted]

The Virgin and Let her Rip, two splendid looking boats, and said to be very fast, have arrived from England, intending to run the blockade.

The negroes here struck for higher wages. It created great excitement, and 'twas thought they would rise; it was settled, however, and they went to work again at the old prices.

The yellow fever is prevailing at Nassau.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following promotions in the North Carolina Regiments were recorded at the Adjutant General's office during the week, ending Saturday last, 9th instant:

COLONELS.

Lieutenant Colonel John Ashford, of North Carolina, to be Colonel of the 38th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 13, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Nethercutt, of North Carolina, to be Colonel 66th N. C. regiment, to rank June 3, 1864.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Major G. W. Flowers, of North Carolina, to be Lieutenant Col. of 38th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 18, 1864.

Major B. B. Kirkland, of South Carolina, to be Lieut. Colonel of 1st North Carolina regiment, to rank May 19, 1864

Captain Thos. J. Dala, of North Carolina, to be Lieut. Colonel of 58th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 16, 1863.

Major Clement G. Wright, of North Carolina, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 66th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 3, 1864.

MAJORS.

Captain J. C. Wilson, of North Carolina, to be Major of 30th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 18th, 1864.

Captain J. W. Latta, of North Carolina, to be Major of 66th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 3d, 1864.

GETTING WEAK IN THE KNEES.

If reports be true, all the South has to do to establish her independence firmly, in a brief space of time, is to persevere in her present habit of whipping the Yankees. A Tupelo correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* says, letters have been received from Washington, one at Mayfield, Ky., from Lucien Anderson, Congressman from that district, and the other at Dresden, Tenn., from the notorious Emerson Etheridge, saying that hostilities would cease next month; or, at all events, that an armistice would be proposed, and begging their respective friends to use their utmost endeavors to have those States go with the North. Etheridge says, "We are whipped," and Anderson that "the present Congress will recognize the Confederacy."

MURDER IN DAVIE.

Mr. — Glasscock, an officer of the Home Guard in Davie county, was shot by some unknown person or persons, last Sunday, while riding along the public road above Mockville, near the Yadkin line. His body was penetrated by five balls. It is believed this deed was done by deserters. He was robbed of his pistol. He watch was also drawn from his pocket, but left on the ground near his body. Mr. Glasscock was a good citizen, and has not transcended his duty as a Home Guard.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 13th, is indebted to the courtesy of a distinguished officer of the army for a copy of the New York *Herald* of Saturday last, the 9th inst. We give a summary of the intelligence it contains.

THE RAID IN MARYLAND—THE YANKEES IN A FOG ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE CONFEDERATES—THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION BY THE REBELS.

The *Herald* contains a full compliment of dispatches about the "raid" into Maryland, but does not seem to be any the wiser after publishing them. It is in rather a bad humor over the foggy state of affairs, and says:

The rebel raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania is the most contemptible warlike fizzle or the profoundest and most formidable stragetic military movement of modern times. Summing up all the reports concerning it of the last twenty-four hours, it is an invasion by a few straggling squads of horse thieves, intent only upon plunder; and it is, on the other hand, a bold dash of two-thirds of the rebel army from Richmond, under the command of General Lee himself, resolved upon the capture of Washington, including Old Abe and his Cabinet, by a flank movement by way of Baltimore.

All that we can undertake to vouch for concerning this mysterious rebel invasion is that Gen. Sigel, by a body of rebels supposed to be several thousand strong, was frightened away from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, and from that place across the Potomac to the Maryland Heights, overlooking the town, where he was supposed to be secure; that a small rebel squad has been demonstrating for ten or fifteen miles below, along the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the railroad; that another squad, pushing forward for the city of Frederick, has been checked and repulsed by Gen. Wallace; that other detachments of these terrible raiders, alleged to have been there, have disappeared from Hagerstown and Chambersburg; that Gen. Lee is still in the vicinity of Richmond; that Gen. Hunter is somewhere on the Shenandoah valley, industriously searching for the enemy; but whether all the rebel forces concerned in this movement against Washington amount to fifty thousand men or fifteen hundred we cannot, from the abundant information before us, determine, nor tell the reader where they are, where they have been all this time, what they have accomplished, or whither bound.

We congratulate the Administration that Washington may be considered out of danger, and we entertain the hope that this invisible invading rebel army of forty or fifty thousand men, more or less, as the case may be, will fail to gobble up the column of Gen. Hunter in its retreat. We hope that Secretary Staunton will soon be sufficiently recovered to resume his war bulletins to General Dix, including some reliable account of this terrible rebel raid.

In another article it characterizes the raid as "the final fruits of the President's interference with Gen. Grant's campaign, and of the consequent blunders and and mismanagement," and says:

Had Gen. Grant's original plan been properly carried out no such advance as this could have been made; for the number of men allotted to the valley column could, under a proper commander, have done all that was to be done, and have held the valley also; but the appointment of one of the President's incapables to that command disjointed the whole plan, and put matters in such a bad state that an able commander, when appointed, could not get them in proper position in time to prevent disaster. The country has therefore for a third time to thank the blunders of the Administration for a rebel invasion of the loyal States; and get that precious plunder safely within Lee's lines, that will be a most important aid and comfort given to the enemy at a critical moment by the blunders of the Administration.

Aside from the possibility that this force on the Potomac may get to Richmond with its plunder, we are not at all disposed to deplore the movement. It necessarily involves some loss to loyal citizens; but we can endure that in view of the fact that it may be an advantage elsewhere. We are inclined to regard the announcement that Lee has sent a corps to the Potomac as the announcement in other words that Lee has committed a blunder by a dangerous division of his forces. He is in presence of a man able to take advantage of such an error, and we venture to hope that this movement may break up the apparent status south of Richmond, and give an entirely new impulse to our operations there.

As to the political effect of the raid, the *Herald* thinks that every time a Southern army comes to the Potomac it strenghtens the Administration, because it simplifies all questions and issues that are before the people. It holds all politics down to the two facts of the public enemy on one hand and the Government, of course. In its "situation" article it says:

The facts are ascertained that the rebels withdraw from before Frederick on Thursday night; that General Wallace is so strongly reinforced that the safety of that place is secured, and that the position which Gen. Sigel took on Maryland Heights, after he ran away from Martinsburg, is above all chance of being molested by the rebels. Harper's Ferry has also been evacuated by the rebel forces. They have also withdrawn from Greencastle. Some of our dispatches say that the enemy were 20,000 strong, and consisted of infantry and artillery, as well as cavalry. Others report that they were entirely composed of cavalry, and numbered not more than 5,000. However that may be, they did considerable damage, and leavied heavy contributions upon the people at Hagerstown, Chambersburg and Greencastle.

They did not destroy as much of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as was at first reported, probably not more than ten miles west of Martinsburg, and and some important bridges. They had retired from Hagerstown last evening, and the excitement was abating there. Gen. Couch has taken measures to arrest the panic of the inhabitants by ordering that all vehicles and horses shall be stopped at the bridge across the Susquehanna, or before they reached there.

The raid thus appears to be nearly played out, as far as recent reports represent it.

THE WAR NEWS.

To those whose avocation it is to chronicle, for the benefit of the world at large, a record of passing events, yesterday presented difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, for not a solitary rumor floated upon the heated atmosphere from "early morn to dewy eve," nor did there an event transpire, so far as we could ascertain, to interrupt the monotony of the campaign in the vicinity of Richmond. Passengers by the train from Petersburg, in the evening, brought the usual report—"everything quiet"—and we could only learn that the enemy practiced a little with artillery merely to let our troops know that he was still in our front. Petersburg, for the time being, has almost ceased to be a point of interest, and all eyes are now turned towards the Northern border. The accounts from that section are derived exclusively from Yankee sources, and we publish them *in extenso* elsewhere. It is evident from these that the enemy has received a terrible fright, and though we are in the dark as to the magnitude or the object of the expedition, except through what we gather from the Yankees themselves, the results may have an important bearing upon the issue of this campaign. A letter from Winchester, of recent dates says the inhabitants were entirely unaware of the advance of a Confederate force until they heard the guns at Lee town, so quietly had the movement been conducted.

Meanwhile, the Sixth Yankee army corps has taken its departure from the insalubrious latitude of Prince George, and gone (probably) to Washington. The opinion is still expressed that Grant is making preparations to change his base, but it is purely conjectural, and we hear nothing to confirm such a supposition. It seems to be his policy to make no attack upon our lines at present, and he can thus spare a portion of his army to operate on Northern soil. It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that he entertains the idea of abandoning entirely the position he now holds in front of Petersburg until he is forced to do so.

THE ENEMY'S LINES.

It is now a well ascertained fact that Grant has greatly contracted his lines. After repeated efforts to extend his left flank around to Reams's Station, he has now withdrawn it to the east of the plankroad, from whence his lines extend to the vicinity of City Point. The enemy has robbed the people of Prince George of everything that could contribute to life, and it is stated that many hitherto wealthy families of the county are now drawing rations of hard tack and salt pork from the Yankee commissary.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

The Yankees have resorted to a novel method of supplying themselves with water. They have dug a canal from the Appomattox to a hospital camp, about two miles from City Point, and by means of a fire engine, brought from Baltimore, they pump water from this ditch. The Blackwater, and all the lesser streams in Prince George, have been entirely dry for some time past.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NORTH CAROLINA SICK AND WOUNDED

List of North Carolina Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in the Hospitals at Richmond, on the 20th of June, 1864.

Anthony M, co M 16
Abernathy A, co B 28
Alexander A, co H 61
Armstrong T, co I 43
Adams E J, co F 28
Alexander F J, co K 18
Albright Capt, co I 43
Aken J, co F 56
Alford J, co K 38
Antrey V B, co A 5
Adams J E, co D 44
Asberry J R, co G 34
Apple E, co C 3d cav
Austin C A, co I 48
Auton W B, co F 26
Askew R J co F 1
Arnold A, co H 53
Aiken R S, co D 48
Aiken G A, co G 15
Albert R J, co F 6
Arrington Corp, co I 12
Armstrong A, co I 30
Alexander Sergt, co M 7
Albertson F R, co E 56
Apple J H, co A 53
Alexander C, co H 7
Allen J H, co E 57
Alfred S C, co F 22
Abernathy J S, co C 28
Brown W C, co K 58
Bair J, co A 34,
Bowman L, co E 32
Bray, B F, co A 2
Bell G H, co K 24
Banton F, co E 30
Blanton J A, co A 3 cav
Bullard N, co K 20
Butler E, co K 20
Baker G W, co F 5
Banks B F, co K 61
Bolton J, co E 52
Bell W R, co B 57
Brinson F B, co H 66
Butler Jno, co I 46
Beverly H, co H 43
Benyman S W, co F 1 cv
Bellamy J W, co C 46
Brognam W G, co C 11
Baldwin Wm, Poagues bt art
Bridges J L, co G 26
Brooks Wm M, co B 34
Blanton T W, co H 38
Barristrick G, co A 5
Ballett B W, co H 22
Barnes W P, co A 33
Barnes W T, co C 43
Brown J E, co R 49
Batren D J, co A 3 cv
Butler E M, co A 30
Bruver F, co D 33
Blake J W, co G 51
Branhill J W, co A 7
Blantou J W, co G 51
Boon J F, co B 51
Boge J, co F 8 cau
Brame J, co A 45
Benton S, co G 51
Brown A E, co A 7
Bivins W, co I 2
Butner H, co F 52
Barlow W, co I 26
Bell O, co G 51
Brack J H, co F 52
Bernhill G, co D 44
Boone E G, co C 23
Beard A R co D 17
Blakeley R, co B 26
Bynum G, co D 35
Bonds W B, co A 45
Blakeley C R, co G 47
Bevins J A, co I 53
Babbitt J R, co F 8
Barnes J, co K 23
Bisset M, co A 47
Bryant A S, co H 48
Baughen J M, co D 45
Bird J, co F 3
Beard J, co K 56
Bryan J E, co A 27
Baden J F, 1st bat
Barnhill M B co B 13
Bunn J R, co D 4
Barkley E, co C 4
Badenhamer E P, co K 46
Brewer Jas co E 27
Brumble W, co A 46
Black L C, co D 56
Bledsoe T, co C 3
Beeman W H, co K 33
Bastain D F, co C 33
Boxley M S, co F 55
Bethune A G, co A 5 cav
Beauy A S, co G 34
Branch J F co D 3
Ball A H co E 1 cav
Balley W H, co H 1
Baare J A, co B 14
Benton M, co G 51
Brinkle N, co D 23
Britt K R, co C 2 cav
Bullock J F, co E 46
Burwell A F, co H 10
Brown J A, co A 7
Baines J W, co A 47
Bachelor S J, co B 1
Beverly W P, co A 23
Baker W, co C 3 cav
Bailey B, co H 28
Baker E, co C 38
Brown J A D, co D 46
Bridges J M, co I 38
Bridges Z, co E 12
Baxter A F, co A 49
Barnes H, co K 7
Brown Wm, co — 66
Baker O P, co A 8
Blake J R, Cling'n's Staff
Blue J G, co F 7
Burwell R T, co H 43
Bellamy T M, co F 12
Bradly F M, co B 20
Beard J W, co F 20
Brown B, co L 21
Baker S J, co E 23
Brudson J H, co C 1
Burgess W L, co K 22
Bennett Corp, co I 4
Bass H N, co F 1 cav
Barber M R, co I 24

Alcorn Sergt, co K 5 cav
Armstrong J, co E 5 cav
Arnold J C, co C 1 cav
Adams P W, co C 48
Austin L, co A 7
Allen B, co E 13
Allison A, co E 24
Adams W, co C 3
Alexander J N, co B 26
Armstrong J M, co F 5cv
Armstrong D M, co B 28
Allen R B, co E 27
Anderson W M, co D 4
Ashley Lieut, co E 61
Alexander Lieut, co H 7
Ardry Capt, co K 30
Adcock W, co B 31
Ayres H, co B 27
Alphin J W, co C 3
Atmann G, Manly's bat
Allison Lieut, co B 5cav
Andrews W D, co B 44
Askew C, co K 5cav
Allen Sergt, co C 4
Andrews A, co E 13
Allen L, co H 34
Abernethy E, co A 47
Arnt J M, co A 12
Brindle H F, co D 53
Barksdale Geo, co H 8
Beard J W, co F 21
Bird L C, co E 54
Bell E, co H 21
Brooks W E, chap 2 bat
Bobbett T B, co A 21
Burke E, co E 16
Barnes W L, co A 56
Branch L C, co I 26
Beaman E J, co K 27
Broun B P, co M 22
Brame W, co B 12
Balcomb W J, co F 20
Brittain W T, Musician 16
Brann J C, co H 45,
Boston J J, co C 48
Burnsides B F, co B 27
Brotheton J M C, co C 26
Bryan B L C, co G 17
Boyd W J, co D 21
Berry C W, co F 3
Burroughs T L, co A 17
Braxton J, co C 27
Barbee G W, co G 44
Barrow S H, co G 2 cv
Britton J W, co E 51
Beckerstap G M, co C 15
Bingham W M, co B 54
Brile M, co C 5 cav
Baker L, co B 11
Barnett W T, co H 28
Beard J S, co E 8
Beall J T, co H 46
Buckhanan C, co A 22
Baker A E, Manly's bat
Brand N H co H 45
Brooke W, co I 45
Blandon G, co I 38
Barney W, co H 57
Burruss D, co C 23
Brown S w, co D 61
Bradley T C, co K 22
Barrow C, co D 21
Ball E, co G 23
Ballard T O, co K 23
Banks W H, co K 5 cav
Bennett D, co F 21
Bass W H, co A 43
Bains E, co C 2
Babbitt E A, co F 12
Bridges S G, co H 28
Blaylock D O, Pogue's bat
Beare J A, 1st Eng
Blackard J, co I 11
Blacknall A, co C 54
Beal R, co I 48
Baker J, co D 2
Boggs T B, co C 16
Blackwell J F, co C 15
Blevins J, co I 61
Brown N, co A 48
Bolton R W, co G 22
Bennett D K, co G 20
Bridges W W, co B 34
Bolton E, co E 38
Baggett S E, co H 20
Black J B, co B 25
Barbee S F, co I 6
Braswell W A, co E 37
Balton H H, co I 51
Brown S A, co B 43
Boyd W C, co A 20
Britten J P, co F 5
Brown J C, co F 5
Baker T O, co I 4
Brinkley W, co E 46
Burkett H H, co A 1 cav
Benton J A, co C 15
Brake G W, co K 12
Branch W, co K 1
Brantley M A, co E 7
Buck E, co H 50
Bullard M C, co C 20
Bullard J A, co I 31
Baggett T, co C 2 cav
Beasley W R, co C 2 cav
Burress L A, co C 53
Burress L A, co C 53
Bradshaw W, co D 12
Ballad R E, co K 32
Bryan J C, Lane's Staff
Bell N, co B 61
Battle Dorsey, co A 7
Bishop W G, co E 14
Barrett G P, co O 30
Blalock W M, co E 35
Bennett J, co D 14
Bobbitt P A, co F 12
Bilvins S, co C 31
Belo A H, — 55
Boxley G S, co H 44
Bryan B, co A 43
Bass J, co B 2
Bradshaw D W, co A 43
Bruce T G, co G 38
Beaty J F, co A 52
Bradberry J A, co K 27
Barger Noah, co C 23
Brothers S A, co A 51
Brady N, co D 56

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE "H. O. A.'S."

BY A LADY.

See two *fearful* Heroes meet
Each with scarlet stroud array'd,
Emblems of that *patriot* band,
This their motto, "Who's afraid."
"These are gloomy times," says one,
With *two* fingers in his mouth,
"Very gloomy times indeed,
For the true men of the South."
"Yes," says brother H. C. A.,
With *one* finger in his eye,
"But the true men all expect
They'll be better by and by."
Ah! but why do you expect
Better times my friend, I say?
We for "our deliverance cord,"
(And the Yankees) daily pray.
Yes, times *will* be better soon,
But the *cord* of Southern hope,
Is not Rahab's scarlet strand,
But a stout well twisted rope.
Forrest hung his Yankee thieves
With the flounces of the gowns.
And if *thus* each H. O. A.
Meets his well deserved reward,
Then the *scarlet strand* becomes
Truly a "*deliverance cord.*"

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 15th instant, in this City, JOHN HARVEY, infant son of JOHN and VIRGINIA NICHOLS.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist Church this morning at 9 o'clock.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 15, 1864.

ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RETIRED under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864, is called to the following paragraphs, General Order, No. 34, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 16th, 1864:

IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) at a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Orders No. 28, and paragraph I, General Orders No. 126, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances. They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list.

XI. Post Commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster.—They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 58, regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at $1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C.

July 16th, 1864. 73—3t

BELMONT SCHOOL,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address
R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in the ge.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with m
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

July 7th, 1864. ALEX. M. LONG.
65—1m.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.

July 18, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.

July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.

June 27th, 1864. 57—te.